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How Mr. Kidd works out this thought the detailed argument of his book alone can show. It is clearly presented, and in a form that the general public can readily apprehend. I know of no other place where the real issues of the day are so clearly and ably presented and to which the reader can be referred with so much confidence that he will get what he seeks. He may not find in it a solution for all the difficulties which recent changes in thought have forced upon him, but he will at least lay down the book with the feeling that he is farther along than when he began. Every reader of the book will wish that another portion of social philosophy upon which Mr. Kidd is working will follow this. There never was a time when clear, fresh ideas were so much in demand.

SIMON N. PATTEN.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

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*Le Préhistorique, Origine et Antiquité de l'Homme.* By GABRIEL and ADRIEN DE MORTILLET. (Bibliothèque des Sciences Contemporaines.) Troisième édition, entièrement refondue et mise au courant des dernières découvertes. Pp. xxii, 709. Price, 8 fr. Paris: Schleicher Frères, 1900.

The third edition of Professor G. de Mortillet's "Prehistorics," always an exceedingly useful book for anthropologists and ethnologists, is in many respects an entirely new book, differing not only in authorship from the preceding edition, which was written by the elder Mortillet alone, while the present edition is partly due to his son Adrien, but is also a considerably altered work, inasmuch as it takes into account the numerous and important discoveries made of recent years in this field of investigation.

Paleoethnology, or the study of the origin of humanity, despite its great importance, is a science of recent growth, scarcely fifty years old. Its development is one of the consequences of the introduction of inductive methods of study—methods which have contributed to the progress of all sciences, and given rise to entirely new ones. Both history and geology have been revolutionized by the new tendency, and between these two sciences, which seem to be distinct and separate, the modern spirit of investigation has given rise to a new science which serves as a connecting link between geology and history, and represents the conclusion of geology and the beginning, or preface, of history. It is concerned, of course, with the origin and development of humanity before we have any historical records, *i. e.*, before "history."

The authors maintain that the movement of glaciers, which furnishes the best means of measuring time, indicates that the glacial period lasted at least 100,000 years. It is therefore justified to assume

that man, having appeared at the beginning of the quaternian period, has existed 222,000 years, plus the 6,000 years of "history" to which the Egyptian monuments give testimony, and probably 10,000 years which elapsed between the geological epochs and what we know of Egyptian civilization. This gives a total of between 230,000 and 240,000 years as the antiquity of man. The other conclusions of the book, which the authors have themselves enumerated, are as follows:

From the beginning of the middle tertiary period there existed in western Europe a being intelligent enough to procure fire and, with its aid, to manufacture stone instruments.

This being was not yet man, but a precursor, an ancestral form to which G. de Mortillet gives the name "anthropopithecus," or "homosimian"—a form probably closely resembling the pithecanthropus recently discovered in Java.

Man appeared at the beginning of the quaternian period, at least 230,000 to 240,000 years ago.

In the regions known to us the first human type seems to have been that of Neanderthal. This type, essentially autochthonous, was slowly modified and developed during the entire early quaternian period and resulted in the type of Cro-Magnon.

His industry, at first very rudimentary, became perfected steadily and slowly, without violent shocks, which proves that this progressive movement took place at home, without the intervention of foreign influences or invasions. It is therefore likewise an autochthonous industry.

The continuous development of this industry permits us to divide the early quaternian period into four great epochs: The first of these, the Chellean, was anterior to the glaciary period; the second, or Mousterian, was contemporaneous with that period; the third and fourth, Solutrean and Magdalenian, were posterior. To these epochs two others have been added: The Acheulean, which is only an intermediate phase between the Chellean and the Mousterian; and the Tourassian, which unites the early quaternian to the later quaternian.

Paleolithic man, essentially a fisher and above all a hunter, was not familiar with agriculture, nor even the domestication of animals. He lived in peace, free and more or less nomad, and completely devoid of religious ideas. Toward the end of the early quaternian period, in the Solutrean and Magdalenian epochs, he became familiar with the arts.

With the later period there began to take place invasions from the Orient, which profoundly modify the population of the European occident. They introduce entirely new ethnic elements, for the most

part brachycephalic. The simplicity and purity of the autochthonous dolichocephalic race are succeeded by numerous crossings and mixtures.

Industry was profoundly modified. It was then that the domestication of animals, agriculture, as well as war for the possession of the soil, and religion, maintained and exploited as a powerful means of domination, made their appearance in occidental Europe.

This first invasion, which took place in the Robenhausian epoch, seems to have started from the region occupied by Asia Minor, Armenia and the Caucasus. It was preceded by the arrival, during the Tardenoisian epoch, of some less civilized hordes.

C. W. A. VEDITZ.

Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

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*Modern Europe, 1815-1899.* By W. ALISON PHILLIPS, A. M. Crown 8vo. Pp. 575. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: Macmillan Company.

*History of Intellectual Development on the Lines of Modern Evolution.* By JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER. Pp. 800, 355. Price, \$1.45. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1901.

Mr. Phillips's work constitutes the eighth volume of the series on European History under the direction of the general editor, Mr. Arthur Hassall. The third volume of the series, by Mr. Lodge, on "The Close of the Middle Ages," appeared some months ago, so that the present work brings this very useful and excellent series to its completion.

Like the other writers for the series, Mr. Phillips confines himself to political history. "I have been forced by lack of space to confine myself strictly to political history, to the neglect of those forces, economical, social or religious, in which the roots of politics are necessarily set," are words of his preface. The general character of the work is quite up to the others, if the author's point of view is conceded, which is throughout one from which the significance of events, rather than the events themselves, appear prominently. There is also an attempt to give unity to the entire subject, relating to events of the period to one central idea; by developing the progress of the century in Europe directly about the European system as a whole, "dealing with the internal affairs of states only in so far as they have an external effect." The keynote to the book is found in the attempt to establish a confederation of Europe, an idea which dominates, according to Mr. Phillips, the whole of the international politics of Europe in the nineteenth century.

A brief bibliographical note, five well chosen maps and an excellent working index, help to make the volume very useful to the general